BROCK & MAULDIN

WE WOULD call attention to our handsome and varied Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS now arriving, consisting of—

Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens'

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND FURNISHING COODS.

Having given our attention to this particular line, and learned the requirements of the Anderson trade, we can defy competition as to price and style and quality of our Goods.

Call and see us, one and all. A visit will pay you, if only to look at what we

TIMES CHANGE

MEN CHANCE WITH THEM,

AND that is the reason we have just laid in A LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, for we know that all our customers desire something that is new and at the same serviceable. Our Stock comprises a fine assortment of—

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, NOTIONS, HARDWARE, CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.,

Which we will sell at the Lowest Prices. While other things are changing, we would say that we are too young to change our plan of offering good and substantial Bargains to all who favor us with a trial. WE ARE IN THE COTTON MARKET,

And will give the highest prices. We have a large lot of BAGGING and TIES on hand. Get our prices before closing a trade. BROWN BROS

DON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Until You Examine My Stock.

HAVE an Elegant selection to show, and will make a special effort to please by giv-ing the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES. My Stock is now second to none in this market, and I am fully prepared for a— ROUSING TRADE. Favors from old and new customers will be duly appreciated. Don't forget to tell your neighbors that I want their trade. My aim is to make customers and keep them by FAIR AND HONEST DEALING.

I have just returned from New York with the best and largest assortment of-

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc. Etc.

PAY STATE SHOE.

Thave just returned from New York with the best and largest assortment of—
the campaign of Second Manassas. After the battle of Cedar Mountain Pope retired across the Rappahannock, and there made a stand to resist the crossing of the Confederates. In this state of office Confederates, and the confederates of the confederates of the confederates of the confederates.

No. 3 Benson Street, Anderson, S. C.

BOOTS and SHOES. J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.,

No. 12 GRANITE ROW, ANDERSON, S. C.

WE again call attention of the people of Anderson County, and all others interest as the day was breaking, we received the Boots and Youths' Boots. Also, any style of Shoe for Ladies', Misses and Children. Our Taped Sole Brogan is the best in the market. We are bound to suit you. Our prices, we will only say, are as low as you will find in the State of South Carolina.

A Larger stock of JEANS than any other House in the City. Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls and Cloaks, Gents' Ready-Made Shirts, laundered and unlaundered.

Our Stock of Groceries is Complete.

37 The BEST COFFEE we intend always to keep.

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

\$3,000

WORTH OF READY MADE CLOTHING FOR CASH.

—ALSO—
Dadershirts, Drawers, Socks, &c.; &c.

Coals, Pants and Vests made to order.

The Tailoring Department is conducted by Mr. JOHN B. CLARK, who has for the set thirty years been Cutting your Coats, Pants and Vests to fit you smoothe and easy, and will be glad for a continuance of your patronage.

Special attention given to WEDDING SUITS.

TRAIS CASH.

CLARK & CO.

JOHN W. DANIELS, Proprietor.

FRESH ARRIVAL

FALL & WINTER GOODS

COMPRISING A LARGE LOT OF Kentucky and Mississippi Jeans, Kerseys and Tweeds,
Latest styles of Prints, White, Red and Canton Flannels, Wool Linseys,
Ginghams, Cotton Checks, the best in the market,
Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings.
All grades Bed Ticking, Trunks, Valises and Satchels,
Laundered and Unlaundered Shirts, Gents' Collars and Cravats,
Buspenders, Ladies' and Gents' all-wool Undervests,
Ladies' Felt Skirts in variety, Lap Robes,
Ladies' Felt Skirts in variety, Lap Robes,
Con a large stock of Yankee Notions, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Shawls, Blankets, and a

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps a specialty, ad I defy any one in this department to undersell me. Don't buy until you see the

A complete stock of Hardware,

Full line of Woodenware,

Saddles, Bridles, Ealters, Leather,

Collars and Saddle Blankets,

Fine and Medium grades of Chewing Tobacco, Sugars, Coffees, Rice, Molasses, Flour,

Starch, Soaps, Spices, and a Large lot Liverpool Salt—200 lbs. to the Sack.

25° Come and see me at East End Waverly House Building, and I we re you with Goods and Small Profits.

26° FERTILIZERS FOR EVERYBODY.

These Indebted to Me for Guano will Please Make Prompt Payment.

J. J. BAKER.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1882.

followed the most unequal conflict be-

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

and on we hurried to the scene of action and reported to Gen. Ewell, who was di-

general line, and, besides being the ex-treme left, was considered important be-cause of the Sudley Ford road which it

commanded. Our line made an obtuse

angle pointing towards the enemy, one side of which ran nearly parallel with the railroad cut and the other along the fence bordering the cleared field before spoken of. Within these contracted limits was the little transfer.

its was the little tongue of woodland

which we were directed to hold at all

hazards. On this spot we stood and

fought, with intervals of cessation, from 8 o'clock in the morning till dark. We repulsed many charges—I believe seven—the Federals, persisting in their effort to carry the point, constantly hurled fresh columns upon his

fresh columns upon us. During the dif-

were shifted as occasion required. I can only advert to the positions of the

regiments at one or two important junctures. In the morning they were posted as follows: The 13th, Col. Edwards, on the right; to his left the 1st, Lieut. Col. McCrady; to his left the 14th, Col. McGowan the letter being the le

Gowan, the latter being thrown back along the fence bordering the field re-

ferred to, and Orr's Rifles, Col. Marshall,

behind the centre in reserve. Gen. Gregg, with his staff and all the field officers, were dismounted. The fight

was commenced by us. From the noise

which came from the woods across the

railroad cut and the constant firing of the skirmishers we knew that we were in

the skirmishers we knew that we were in the presence of the enemy, and Gen. Gregg sent out Lieut. Col. McCrady with his regiment to ascertain his loca-tion and numbers. He had gone but a short distance beyond the railroad cut when he fell upon a large column and returned. Gen. Gregg, having thus discovered them, directed the 1st and 19th Regiments to federage and dring

12th Regiments to 'advance and drive back the enemy.' These regiments com-

menced the advance together, but as the enemy threatened to flank the line on

both the right and left, they soon sepa-rated. The 1st, in order to protect its threatened right, inclined to the right

and drove the enemy handsomely up the railroad. Col. Edwards, with the 13th, supported this movement, and gallantly held his exposed position on the right for the greater part of the day. The 12th being pressed by a heavy column on its left, Col. Barnes changed front to the left, and charging in the most spirited manner, drove the enemy down, the railroad.

ner, drove the enemy down the railroad, breaking and routing them as often as they attempted to make a stand. When he had driven off the enemy and was re-

turning Col. Barnes was joined by Col. Marshall, who had been sent to his as-

sistance, and the two regiments again charged and drove a large body massing near the railroad. All the regiments were at this time recalled by an order of

Maj. Gen. Hill, not to advance and bring on a general engagement, but to hold the position and act on the defensive. These

dashing charges in advance were successful, and at 12 m. our front was entirely cleared of the enemy, but they soon began to close around us again. It happened that there was an interval of about

one hundred and twenty-five yards be-tween our right and the left of Gen.

Thomas' brigade. Opposite to this in-terval the railroad cut was very deep,

and the enemy getting into the cut at some point beyond, crawled unobserved

down the excavation to a point opposite the interval, and in very large force made

a rush to enter this gap. The attack from that quarter was unexpected, and

for a short time threatened to be success

ful. The assailants succeeded in getting

nearly across the point of woods to the field on the northwest, thus for a moment

Georgia) and such parts of our brigade as were near the point drove them back

across the railroad cut with great

"Brisk firing was heard upon our right

The Foot Cavalry's Raid Around Pope.

The Foot Cavalry's Raid Around Pope.

Some one is sent at midnight and consumed. About 2 o'clock a. m. on the morning of Thursday we silently retired from our picket lines, and by the light of the smoulder-line morning of Popular of Popular of Popular of the smoulder-line morning of Popular of Po

in one sense, a civil war, in which from well-known causes the losing party rarely receives full justice. Restorations are always animated by the spirit of "cac traordinary emergency. The game was up; the hunters on all sides were in full fable which tells that a forester—pointing out to the roaring king of the forest the picture of a man slaying a lion—received for answer only the pregnant remark, "we lions have no painters." So far as the advance of Pope was already in sight meeting him, he left the road and the South is concerned the history of the Confederate struggle has never been written; detached portions and icolered (As soon as he had fairly cleared the Confederate struggle has never been written; detached portions and isolated facts have, from time to time, appeared; but as a whole, as a grand epic, embracing the devoted spirit of the actors and the country it is still enveloped in clouds and darkness; and I greatly fear that much of the brilit is still enveloped in clouds and darkness; and I greatly fear that much of the bril-liant strategy, manly fortitude and heroic liant strategy, manly fortitude and heroic achievements of that period will never be rescued from oblivion. We think it is unfortunate that it should be so. We wish the whole story could be written just as it occurred, without any of the exaggeration into which the parration of exaggeration into which the narration of military events is so apt to descend. We which I know to be accurate, and I ask would by no means have the spirit and permission to give an extract from it: animosities of that time perpetuated. It animosities of that time perpetuated. It is not only our true interest and policy but our desire to cultivate reconciliation, fraternity and peace; and we think a full and fair account of the struggle is not only due to the truth of history, but would give our people a modest well. recting the engagement. We arrived on the battle-field after dark, finding Gen. Ewell badly wounded. Soon afterwards the firing ceased. We slept upon our would give our people a modest, well-assured self-respect, and stimulate them in the future to honorable achievements. In this spirit alone I have consented arms near Ewell's battle-field, and the to give hurriedly a short account of Jackson's flank movement of 1862 on the Rappabannock and the battle to which it led, that of Second Manassas.

The spirit alone I have consented arms near Ewen's Dattle-near, and the next morning at early dawn we were placed in line of battle on the extreme left of the corps near Catharpin Run. Our brigade occupied a small wooded

After the fierce seven days struggle around Richmond, when the Federal army was lying at Harrison's Landing on the James River, resting from its labors like an exhausted giant, it was an-nounced that Gen. Pope, whose head-quarters were always "in the saddle," was approaching Richmond from the north, and had already crossed the Rap-pahannock and occupied Culpeper.

THE FLANK MARCH BEGUN. In the sweltering heat of the mid-sum-mer we broke camp at Laurel Hill, be-low Richmond, hastened up to Gordonsville and commenced what is known as affairs Gen. Jackson, to whose corps Gregg's Brigade belonged, made one of the most brilliant flank movements on record, which resulted in throwing the Federals back towards Washington and in bringing on probably the most successful battle of the war.

The armies were cannonading each other across the river at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs. We had been supporting our batteries on the bills, and receiving damage without being able to return it. On Monday morning, August ception of what was to be done, but as the men had to pile and leave their "knapsacks," it was supposed that we were to build a bridge over the river or do some other work of that kind.

"Ours not to make reply, Ours not to reason why, Ours but to do or die." It was the habit of Gen. Jackson never to disclose his purposes even to those nearest to him. He never allowed one hand to know what the other was doing. Stripped to the buff, without breaking our fast, and without the impediment of our last, and without the impediment of any kind of baggage, we were put upon the march, and pushed forward with the utmost rapidity. Then we were indeed "Jackson's foot cavalry," and it might have been said of us that "victory lay in our heels." Our march was without re-gard to roads, up the river, which (there WE are now receiving a splendid Stock of CLOTHING—Mens', Youths and Boys, Full Suits—Broadcloth Coats, Pants and Vests; Fine Diagonal Suits, and Coats, Called Hedgeman's,) we crossed without opposition at an obscure place known as Hinson's Mill, and that night reached Cobbler's Mountain, in the Salem valley, and to be twenty four miles from the said to be twenty-four miles from the starting point. The next day we con-tinued the warch without wagons or baggage of any kind, supporting life by "roasting ears" taken by order from the corn-fields, and what was thrown by the soldiers as they hurried along in their rapid march. At Salem we turned to the right, passed through Thorougfare Gap, in the Bull Run mountains, and slept, or tried to sleep, that night in the road in rear of our artillery near Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. We had made the circuit, and were exactly in rear of Pope and upon the line of his communications.

A RARE BREAKPAST. The next morning we reach Manassas Junction, the Federal depot of supplies, where a brigade, (said to be Gen. Taylor' from Alexandria,) was scattered with considerable loss and driven across Bull Run towards Centreville. Here three days' rations were issued from Pope's ample stores. When we left the Rappahannock Monday morning before breakfast our good Commissary, Maj. A.

B. Wardlaw, was in the act of killing
beeves, but so rapid was the march and
the weather so hot that before he could overtake the command the beef was unfit to issue and had to be thrown away in the presence of hungry men. The next morning he took the precaution to gallop ahead and butcher in advance, but the same thing occurred. And now, by way of compensating for their mishaps and the hornwest, thus for a moment cutting off our brigade, but it was only for a moment. The Fourteenth Regiment, which at that time was in reserve, was promptly wheeled into the gap, and assisted by the left regiment of General Thomas' brigade (believed to be 49th Georgie), and such parts of our brigade. same thing occurred. And now, by way of convensating for their mishaps and "getting up" on rations, he took pleasure in issuing to the famished soldiers, who see ...d in excellent condition to enjoy the lamb's tongues, canned lobsters, devilled turkeys, pickled pigs' feet and such other delicacies as were utterly unknown to our commissariat, and indeed to Confederates were only known to exist from memory. rear guard in line of battle facing the Federals, who had beard of the flank

movement, abandoned the line of the

other at the distance of ten paces. Here Col. McGiowan was wounded, and the command of the 14th devolved upon Lieut. Col. Simpson. At dark on the evening of Wednesday the brigade, in connection with that of Gen. Thomas, of Georgia, was thrown out on the south side of the Junction as a fire now formed a semi-circle of flame and smoke extending at least half round the devoted hill. For the first time they now came through the corner of the open field, which has been ac often referred to, movement, abandoned the line of the Rappahannock and were lumbering down the road, as they said, "to look after Jackson." Standing here in the dark on picket, we had a fine view of the magnificent conflagration made by the burning of stores with a hundred cars on the railroad, freighted with every article necessary for the supply of a great army; was again repulsed at all points and driv-

all of which was set on fire by Gen. Jackson at midnight and consumed. About 2 o'clock a. m. on the morning of Thurstone and the first indication of the result. Presently from a hill far down the lines arose ently from a hill far down the lines arose ently from a hill far down the lines arose ently from a hill far down the lines arose ently from a hill far down the lines arose ently from a hill far down the lines arose ently from a hill far down the lines arose. Weekly News.

Some one has said that no people can be great without memories. It is, indeed, orable conduct and high examples. A people will always strive to be what they are proud of in their representatives and being the conduct and being the conduct and being the conduct and being the conduct and high examples. A people will always strive to be what they are proud of in their representatives and black provided in the conduct and being the conduct and high examples. A people will always strive to be what they are proud of in their representatives and black provided it. At this moment the situation makes the conduct and high examples. A people will always strive to be what they are proud of in their representatives and black provided it. At this moment the situation makes the conduct and high examples. A people will always strive to be what they are proud of in their representatives and the conduct and high examples. A people will always strive to be what they are proud of in their representatives and black provided in the resolution of Gen. Gregg to hold the position was unchanged. When Gen. Hill sent to inquire if he could hold out, he modestly replied that he thought he could—adding, as if casually, that this ammunition of Gen. Gregg to hold the position was unchanged. When Gen. Hill sent to inquire if he could hold out, he modestly replied that he thought he could—adding, as if casually, that this ammunition was about exhausted, but he call the position was unchanged. When Gen. Hill sent to inquire if he could hold out, he modestly replied that he thought he could—adding, as if casually, that the beginning of the war, that we would not have recognized it. At this moment the

people will always strive to be managed people happily the necessity did not arise. The enemy was finally driven back at all points, just as the sun went down and night closed upon us, occupying identically the same spot which in the morning we were created to held." ing we were ordered to hold."

SLEEPING ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Thus ended that terrible day to us Friday, August 29, 1862, and surrounded by the dead and dying the soldiers sank upon the ground overpowered, "the weary to sleep and the wounded to die." The brigade had obeyed orders and held the extreme left at all hazards, but it was no holiday duty. In doing so it had lost many of its best officers and bravest men. many of its best officers and bravest men. Every field officer but two was either killed or wounded. This is not the place for a full list of the casualties, but I shall be excused for stating that the number of killed and wounded (there were no prisoners) rose to the aggregate of 613, about one-third of the number actually engaged. The distinguished Brig. Gen. Gregg, who commanded and who was everywhere during the day exerting himself to the utmost, was himself spared, only to fall soon after upon

another glorious field, Fredericksburg. Of this desperate struggle Mr. Davis ays: "The enemy was repeatedly resays: "The enemy was repeated, but again pressed on the attack with fresh troops. Once he succeeded in between Gen. with fresh troops. Once he succeeded in penetrating an interval between Gen. Gregg's brigade on the extreme left and that of Gen. Thomas, but was quickly driven back with great slaughter by the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment. The contest was close and obstinate. The combatants sometimes delivered their fire at a few paces. Gregg had successfully and most gallantly resisted the attack until the ammunition of his brigade was

exhausted and all his field officers but two killed or wounded."—Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, 2d vol., page 325.
It added greatly to the gloom of the situation to learn in the midst of the struggle that the enemy had occupied Thoroughfare Gap and cut off all hope of succor. Pope actually telegraphed to Washington that Jackson was isolated,

routed and driven to the mountains; but fortuna favel fortibus. At that very moment Longstreet's corps, following in the track of Jackson, having swept away all opposition, was pouring through the Gap, and their gallant leader, animated by the instinct of a true soldier, was pressing forward towards the heavy firing, which told too plainly that Jack-

son was hard pressed and fighting with

LONGSTREET TO THE RESCUE. During the evening and night they arrived upon the field and formed on Jack-son's right, not extending his line in a straight direction, but making an angle, something like a big V, opening towards the enemy. The forces were forming for the final struggle, but for some reason or other the fight on Saturday, the 30th, did not commence until after meridian. The wounded of the day before had been placed for comparative safety in a ravine just in rear of Jackson's line, and not far from the apex of the aforesaid angle. Lying there we could distinctly hear every thing that took place. Somewhere placed for comparative safety in a ravine every thing that took place. Somewhere about 3 o'clock p. m. the awful silence of the morning was suddenly broken. The Federals in three heavy lines of The Federals in three heavy lines of battle made a dashing charge on Jackson's position—the same he held the day before—but the old hero received them gallantly. He stood, indeed, like a "stone wall," and was greatly assisted by a battalion of artillery in Longstreet's line near where it joined that of Jackson, which, of course, took the charging columns in flank, and by an enfillade fire did immense execution. Thus, resisted did immense execution. Thus, resisted in front and fiercely assailed in flank, the Federal lines, after a very gallant struggle, one after the other hesitated, staggered and rolled back in confusion. Immense efforts were made by their officers to rally them, but the never returned to the charge. In resting this charge the artillery on Longstreet's left, before referred to, seemed to be served with great energy, skill and gallantry. There must have been at least twenty pieces, for the fire was incressant, advancing at the gallop from hilltop to hilltop as the enemy was driven back. The discharges were peculiar-very regular, but in couples-two very near each other, and then a longer interval, like the deep strokes of a cathedral bell. The whole performance made a deep impression.
The music of those guns rung in my ears during the whole war, and even now I rarely hear a church bell, with its double peals, without being reminded of

double peals, without being reminded of the battery which played upon the ene-my from the Sassairas Hill at the second battle of Manassas. It may not be un-interesting to know that this artillery was commanded by our own Stephen D. Lee, who, in reward for his gallant ser-vices, was made a General upon the field. In this charge the balls of the Federals passed over the little dell where the wounded were lying, and seemed not interesting to know that this artillery was commanded by our own Stephen D.

Lee, who, in reward for his gallant services, was made a General upon the field. In this charge the balls of the Federals passed over the little dell where the wounded were lying, and seemed not to respect the yellow flag. The idea of being blown up by a Parrott shell while wounded and in the hospital was not wounded and in the hospital was not wounded and in the hospital was not wounded and in the didnotte see why being blown up by a Parrott shell while wounded and in the hospital was not very comfortable, but under the directions of our commanding officers, the surgeons, we "lay low." No new casualties occurred, however, and after the failure of the assault on Jackson we had

no further annoyance from this source. CHARGE OF A WHOLE CORPS. As soon as Gen. Longstreet saw that

slaughter. The opposing forces at one time delivered their volleys into each was a grand sight to see them move forward, their banners flying and bright swords and bayonets flashing in the evening sun. It was indeed, as poor Governor Means is reported to have remarked, "a magnificent line of battle."

We could hear the opening of cannon and the rattle of muskery for more than a mile, as all the commands simultane-

a battery had been carried, then another, army with great enthusiasm joined in the army with great enthusiasm joined in the grand paean of victory—a soul-stirring Rebel yell. The shouts seemed to be getting further off, the cannonading receded, and from these things, as well is from the confused noise of the retreat, which roared like a tornado, we knew that Longstreet had swept the field and that the enemy was routed and being driven pell mell across that same old stream, famous in Confederate story, "Bull Run." Disabled at the time, and not belonging to the corps, I knew a lit-tle of the details of Longstreet's opera-tions, but being an eye-witness I have a very distinct and deliberate impression that the charge of that splendid corps on the second day of the second battle of Manassas was equal to that of McDonnferior to any of which we have an ac-

count in the history of the world!

While this grand battle was taking place on the right, our brigade held their old ground on the extreme left, but not being seriously engaged that day they were little more than spectators of the magnificent scene. The enemy made several attempts to advance upon them, but the admirable position and practice of Capt. McIntosh's battery kept them beyond musket range—scattering them beyond musket range—scattering them with shot and shell every time they moved forward; but it may be allowed us to claim that by holding the left steady on Friday we contributed our part to the success of the great battle on Saturday

THE ROMANCE OF THE SECOND MANAS-

There has always been to me a strong sentiment of romance connected with the second, battle of Manassas. It was the second, battle of Manassas. It was brought about by the brilliant and ad-venturous maneuvring of our corps led by the lamented Jackson. It displayed in the highest degree the soldierly qualities of endurance, fortitude and courage. It took place upon the very ground upon which was fought the first battle of Manassas, only the relative positions of the parties being reversed. It was a great victory—the last act in the herculean effort to drive Pope from the country he had desolated, and to throw back the assailants for the second time to their for tifications around Washington. At that time the fortunes of the embryo Confed-eracy were bright and hopefull. In ralying his exhausted soldiers for one efort more, Gen. Jackson was heard to declare that it was the last battle which would be fought on Virginia soil. All South Carolinans especially should feel a melancholy interest in this battle, for there the death-roll of the State was fearful. In the number of slain at least, it no mention of the immense catalogue of ing regiments, Marshall, Ledbetter, Means, Gadberry, Glover, Moore and White, together with a corresponding number of other officers and men, fell upon that bloody field. Dearly bought

Tradition, legend, tune and song Shall many an age that wail prolong. Still from the sire the son shall hear Gen. Hood's Children.

Mr. Robert Burns, Secretary of 'lood's

knowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April last and to give you, as you request, some information regard-ing the children of the late Gen. Hood, Germany, whence his own children have returned after a sojourn there of several years. John Bell, the eldest boy, 10 years old, has been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Russell, of Mississippi, and we frequently receive the best accounts of his health and happiness. Duncan Norbert, aged 9 years, is now at school near Saratoga, N. Y., where his expenses are de-frayed by Miss Furniss, a wealthy maider lady of New York, with whom he spends uis vacations at her beautiful summer home in Lenox, Mass. Lilian and Mavian, twin girls of 8 years, are the adopted and beloved children of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams, of New York city, and Odile and Ida, aged 6 years, also wins, have been taken by Mr. and Mrs. McGee, of Woodville, Miss., where they have a very lovely and happy home. Osward, the next in order, a hoy of nearly 5 years, has been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Harney, of New York, who last summer took the child to visit all his father's relatives in Kentucky, and who are devotedly at. home in Lenox, Mass. Lilian and Marian, in Kentucky, and who are devotedly at-tached to their young charge. Anna Gertrude, the youngest, after having been taken by Mrs. Josephs, of Georgia, died two years since from teething, aged one year. Al! those who have adopted these children are themselves childless, save only Mr. and Mrs. Morris, and thus the little boys and girls have the undivided love and devotion of their new parents. They are each and every one fine chil-dren, handsome, intelligent and full of

character, and there is every reason to hope that they will do honor to their blood and make fine men and women.

their food with, and he didn't see why men might not do the same thing with and it cured him. Judge Henderso the Commissioner of Agriculture, told me last night he was eating sand for dyspepsia with good results."—Atlanta Constitution.

the attack on Jackson had failed, he ordered his whole corps to charge, which they did in the most splendid style. His line extended over hill and dale, and it his hand, and it is supposed that "the was a grand sight to see them move find him an" was just waiting for some one to

and the rattle of musterry for more than a mile, as all the commands simultaneously sprang forward and assailed the foe. For a few intense moments after the death grapple nothing could be ward but the deafening roar of battle. Anniety was so overpowering that even the wounded, regardless of pain, when they were able to do so rose from their hard.

THE MIGHT BAVE BEEN. low Mr. Stephens Thinks the South Could

NEW ORLENS, Oct. 4, 1882.
To the Editor of the Times Democrat in the issue of your journal of yesterday was published a speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens made recently at Macon, Ga., in which appears the following par-

"I saw, or thought I saw, (excuse what may seem to be vanity or egotism)-I hought I saw great danger from the superior shipping and naval power of the North that our ports might be blockaded. My idea was to get the 4,500,000 bales of cotton that we then had out and abroad before the blockade commenced, by giving the planters 9 cents per pound in 8 per cent, bonds, that would have amounted to \$200,000,000. By shipping it abroad we would have—holding it there in Europe at 50 cents a pound—we would have a capital of at least \$800,000,000. All this you will see in my speeches. Did that look as if there was any infidelity or disloyalty to the Confederate cause? The policy was not adopted. I believe it was afterward admitted. Dr. Craven, Mr. Davis' physician, stated that he admitted to him in Fortress Monroe that if the policy had L en adopted the financial troubles would never have occurred, and there might have been a change in our cause. Now I state, briefly and reverently, that there never was any personal controversy or difference between Mr.

Davis and myself." ury; hence it could hardly have been supposed that one less informed than Mr. Stephens would have repeated the state ment. As the letters of Messrs. Mem minger and Trenholm may have been forgotten, will you, in the interest of Confederate history, republish them in your columns?

C. G. MEMMINGER. the first secretary of the treasury, wrote

CHARLESTON, March 27, 1874.

To the Editor of the News and Courier:

1 observe by your paper of yesterday, "I observe by your paper of yesterday, which extracts a passage from Gen. Johnston's book, that he follows the ancient example of our forefather Adam, in casting the fault of a general calamity on some other person. He attributes the failure of the Southern Confederacy to the blunder of the government, at its first institution, in not possessing itself of the cotton crop then in the hands of the seen that before the new Government planters. This cotton (according to the cotton crop then in the hands of the planters. This cotton (according to the of the treasury department, the responsi-bility of this failure would rest chiefly on me; and you will therefore not consider it out of place that I should correct misapprehensions which seem to have mis-led yourself as well as Gen. Johnston. "The Confederate Government was or-

ganized in February, the blockade was ton crop on hand, say 4,000,000 bales, ought, according to the military financier. to have been got into the hands of the Confederate Government and shipped

Mr. Robert Burns, Secretary of Vood's Texas brigade, has received the ollowing letter, signed Eva Henning Harding, and dated Westchester, P. O., N. Y., September 20:

"I write in behalf of my brother in-law, Mr. John A. Morris, whose health for some months past has been so uncertain as to interfere very materially with his correspondence. He desires me to aethnowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April last and to give you. sold to the Government in the shape of bills of exchange. The superior advantage of this plan is evinced by the fact that, throughout the year the Government exchanged its construction of the previous season was still in the hands of planters in the month of February, and as it is well known that his own cotton was burned on his plantation because it could that, throughout the year the Govern-ment exchanged its own notes for bills not be sent abroad, he surely could not

to propose to seize upon the crop, then in the hands of the planters, and which furnished their only means of subsist

"Could it not then have been pur chased? At the commencement of the Government the treasury had not funds to pay for the table on which the secretary was writing; and the first purchases of the Government made abroad were made on the private draft of the secretary. There was not to be found in the whole Confederacy a sheet of bank-note paper on which to print a note. Forecasting this need, the secretary ordered from England a consignment of note paper and lithographic materials, the paper and inthographic materials, the vessel containing which was captured on the high seas. Many of the friends of the late Col. Evans, of our city, will remember when he nearly lost his life in the attempt to bring across the lines a single parcel of note paper. It is within the memory of the printers of those notes that months elapsed before bonds or notes could be engraved and printed, and these constituted our entire currency. "How then was the cotton to be paid

"When the mechanical difficulties were overco.ne, the financial presented an equal barrier. The scheme for raising money adopted by the Congress was to issue Confederate notes, funding the redundant notes in interest-bearing bonds; dundant notes in interest-bearing bonds; and all payments at the treasury were made with these notes. The daily demands on the treasury exceeded greatly the means of supply. Now if instead of applying the notes to the daily payments required at the treasury they had been used to purchase cotton the treasury would have found itself filled with cotton, without any money to meet, the wants of without any money to meet the wants of the Government, until the cotton could be shipped abroad and sold.

"If, instead of payment in notes, the bonds of the Government had been used to purchase the cotton crop, those bonds would have been thrown on the market to meet the necessities of the planters, and their value as a means of funding the surplus currency would have been destroyed. It is obvious to any one acquainted with finance, that this would have broken down the Confederate currency within the first year of its exist ence, whereas the han rusued sustained the credit of the confineracy until broken down by calar ities which no credit could survive."

was George A. Trenholm, for many years on the extensively engaged in the foreign cotton trade and who held, both at home and abroad, the highest reputation as a man draugh trade and who held, both at home and abroad, the highest reputation as a man and a merchant. On the same subject which had attracted the notice of Mr. Memminger, he wrote as follows: Memminger, he wrote as follows:

gives us the views of the author as to the

cause of our failure. Those who ascribe it 'to superior population and greater re-sources of the Northern States,' and those who attributed our defeat to 'a want of perseverance, unanimity and even of loyalty on our own part,' are in my view, saya the General, both 'far wrong. We are inclined to believe there is now a third party wrong.' The Confederate Government, the General thinks, had the means of filling its treasure, but the General of filling its treasury, but the 'Government rejected those means. The necessity of actual money in the treasury, and the mode of raising it, were generally understood in the country. It was that the Government should take the cotton My idea was to get the 4,500,000 bales of cotton that we then had out and abroad before the blockade commenced, by giving the planters 9 cents per pound in 8 per cent, bonds, that would have amounted to \$200,000,000. By shipping it eriment might ux, and sending to Europe was easy in all the first years of the Confederacy's existence. Its Government went into operation early in February. The blockade of the Southern ports was proclaimed in, but was not at all effective until the end of the following winter; so that there was a period of about twelve months for the operation about tweive months for the operation of converting four millions or five millions bales of cotton into money. The sum raised in that way would have enabled the war department to procure at

have been much richer than that of the United States.' "Let us examine the facts upon which Davis and myself."

A similar assumption of error on the part of the Confederate Administration was published by Gen. J. E. Johnston, and was so utterly refuted in 1874 by the two men best able to expose the injustice of the assumption, viz: the first and second secretary of the Confederate treasury; hence it could hardly have been that of 1860-61. It could not have been the crop of which the seed was not yet put in the ground when the Government was formed at Montgomery. yet put in the ground when the Government was formed at Montgomery.

"What was the crop of 1860-61?

"Was it 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bales,

once arms enough for 5,000 men; and

after that the Confederate treasury would

and was it accessible for immediate exportation?

portation?
"The crop of 1860-61 was officially stated at 3,849,000; of this quantity the consumption of the Southern States took off 193,000; leaving for exportation, 3,-

655,000.

"Let us now see what proportion of this quantity was available in the way described by Gen. Johnston.

"Up to February 28, the month that gave birth to the intant Government, 3,000,000 bales had been received at the planters. This cotton (according to the General) should have been shipped in already beyond its reach. Another crop anticipation of the blockade, and it would followed, it is true, but no part of it was then have furnished a basis for future ready for market before the month of credit. As I was at that time in charge September ensuing. This all will agree. September ensuing. This all will agree. and they will also agree that the exportation in any quantity was an absolute impossibility. There were no vessels in the ports of the Confederacy, the last had left before the expiration of the sixty days allowed to foreign tonnage under the blockade proclamation.

"The only vessels that took out cotton after that time were the foreign steamers instituted in May, thus leaving a period after that time were the foreign steamers of three months in which the whole cotof cotton for the owners. They came in small numbers, and one or two at a time. Had the Gove: ament seized one of them for its own use, or prevented them from

leaving with cotton, they would have

on England at par, with which it paid for all its arms and munitions of war.

"Of course that vast amount of cotton of the course of the cou could only have been procured in one of three ways—by seizure, by purchase, or by donation.

"Certainly no one at the first inception Certainly no one at the first in of the Confederacy would have ventured to propose to seize upon the crop, then cotton to New Orleans, and there was not sufficient railroad transportation to carry what was lef. of the crops on the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard, there to be put on the blockade runners. Surely there has seldom been a less substantial charge than that which arraigns

> of, and for not having a mercantile marine such as the Southern States had never possessed. From the foregoing, and as well from Mr. Davis' unqualified commendation of Mr. Memminger in his book, it will be seen that the difference referred to by Mr. Stephens was not the history. Mr. Stephens was not that his "idea" was objected to by Mr. Davis, or that the lattar was opposed to the general policy, but because its execution was impossible.

> the Confederacy for not sending abroad cotton which had already been disposed

Both Hands Allke.

A person who has the equal use of both hands is called ambidextrous, as though possessed of two dexter or right hands. A man in New York is a remarkable axample of this, and he claims that it is not a born gift but an acquirement within the power of any person.
Recently he lectured upon the subject,
and began his illustration by showing on
the blackboard what he called the best test of ambidextry, the writing of signa-tures. He wrote his own name with both hands at once, backward and forward, right side up and upside down, and in half a dozen different ways.

"This," said Mr. Woodward, "is a

valuable accomplishment for a bank president or a railroad official; for he who can write his name twice while another is writing it once deserves three holidays a week or double pay."

Then the lecturer wrote a love letter in French with one hand, a business letter in English with the other, simultane-

ously. Afterward, at the same time, he wrote such words as Fontainebleau and Constantinople. As an athletic exercise, club swinging and dumb-bell shaking sink into stupidity beside this. The most difficult thing to do is to draw a square with one hand and a circle with the other. Then he attempted the task. The ends of the circle did not meet and it was not round; besides, the square looked like a parallelogram, but the au-

dience applauded.

Finally, Mr. Woodward drew, with both hands, symmetrical geometrical figures, which he called decorative designs, employing the right hand on the right side of the figure, and the left hand on the left side. He sketched seven of these figures in a minute and a half, and own design."

To the Editor of the News and Courier:
"The News and Courier, quoting from the Mississippi has one insane person to forthcoming work of Gen. Johnston, every 800 of her population.